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MISCELLANEOUS.

HONOLULU MERCANTILE AGENCY—Room 10 Spreckels Bldg., Fort St.; J. H. MacPherson, Mgr.; Collections a Specialty; PROMPT REMITTANCES; NO FEE CHARGED UNLESS COLLECTION IS MADE.

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P. SILVA—Agent to take acknowledgments to instruments, district of Kona, Oahu; at W. C. Achi's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newsdealers.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

House Will Probably Pass a Government Construction Bill.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Afternoon Service.)—A special to the Herald from Washington, says:

Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is engaged in the preparation of the report of his commission, unanimously recommending the construction by the Government of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu as part of the line to connect San Francisco, Manila and Yokohama. It is likely from present indications that when the Pacific cable matter comes before the House that body will determine to pass a bill authorizing Government construction of the line. Eligible members of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce now favor this plan and two favor the subsidy bill, with a provision for Government construction as an alternative.

STATION AT PEARL HARBOR.

Board of Officers Appointed to Carry Out the Work.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders will be issued by Secretary Long tomorrow to the organizing board, which will make arrangements for the establishment of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has brought to the attention of the department the importance of establishing a station at Pearl Harbor as promptly as possible, and it is in accordance with his recommendation that the board will be appointed.

It will consist of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, president; Captain Henry C. Taylor, now commander of the Vermont; Commander C. C. Todd, chief Hydrographer, and Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, while Lieutenant F. L. Chapin will serve as recorder.

HAWAIIAN BILL.

The House Will Vote on It April Fifth.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, asked unanimous consent that the bill recently passed by the Senate providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii be taken up on Tuesday, April 3d, debated on that and the two succeeding days, and a final vote on the amendment on Thursday, April 5, at 4 p. m. Mr. Knox said there was urgent need of this legislation and his request was agreed to.

San Francisco's "Plague."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—But one death attributed to plague has occurred in Chinatown and the quarantine has been raised. The great charge that the Board of Health acted for political reasons. The death of Guinea pigs which were inoculated with cultures from the dead Chinese has revived interest in the plague story and house-to-house inspections in Chinatown are now proceeding.

CAPITAL IS OCCUPIED

Bloemfontein Falls to Roberts.

AMERICA WOULD MEDIATE

Boers Will Destroy Johannesburg to Keep It from Becoming an Offensive Base.

LONDON, March 13, 9:55 a. m.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing that General French reached Bloemfontein last evening and occupied two hills close to the railway station.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein dated Tuesday evening, March 13th, says:

Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, had fled northward.

General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the Town Council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement.

Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy retired. Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the fighting under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State government; the Mayor, the secretary to the late Governor, the Landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the War Office until 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, says:

"We surprised and outflanked the enemy with irresistible force over night. General French held the enemy north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts dispatched a prisoner on parole, threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The townsmen became alarmed. President Steyn and the chief members of the Executive Council fled and proclaimed Kroonstadt to be the capital.

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At last only 3,000 fighting men remained and in the morning, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns. Others fled. The remnant still sheltered General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed. Eight locomotives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing and the breach between the Free States and the Transvaalers is widening.

"Major General Pretorius has been appointed Military Governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population, the shops are gladly opening and there is general rejoicing."

Threatened to Bombard.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—(Afternoon Service.)—The Transvaalers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns

on the town if the peace advocates refused to fight but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State railroad.

The Occupation.

LONDON, March 15.—(Afternoon Service.)—At precisely 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a Union Jack specially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts was hoisted over the presidency at Bloemfontein amidst the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's battalion, in which curiously enough the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness.

The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. The troops were occupying a few high places in the hills about the place, but a few shells drove them out at 11 o'clock in the morning and newspaper correspondents entering the town found Mr. Fraser and others and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on the top of a hill waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Fraser asked protection for life and property and surrendered the keys. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile long to the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square. Reaching the government buildings Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the Queen and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State.

During his passage through the town, Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were being looted from the artillery barracks by kaffirs, thus giving the population an earnest assurance of the treatment they might expect from the victors. President Steyn fled to Kroonstadt without replying to Lord Roberts' demand for his surrender and the commander-in-chief remarked afterwards during the course of conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the ex-president had become a nonentity. The British troops, with the exception of those necessary to police the town, remain outside.

Press dispatches giving the most of the above interesting details, so settle the point of the cutting of the railroad and telegraph communication north of Bloemfontein, showing it was a plucky act.

Maj. Hunt Weston, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by ten men, traversed the Boer lines and succeeded in cutting the telegraph lines and blowing up the tracks. Bloemfontein is now regarded as a sort of a half-way house and base of operations for the advance on Pretoria.

The military authorities here expect a period of comparative quiet while Lord Roberts is establishing railroad connection with Norval's Pont and Bethulle, giving the men and horses the rest necessary to fit them for the severe struggles which are believed to be still inevitable.

It seems likely that the next news of fighting may come from Natal. General Warren's division which had reached Durban, has been ordered to join General Buller, indicating that the outflanking movement through the neck of Zululand referred to in these dispatches March 10, is about to commence. It is reported at Bloemfontein that General Joubert is at Brandfort, but other reports locate him at Biggarsberg.

Boers Admit Their Loss.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, March 14.—(Afternoon Service.)—State Secretary Reitz this morning posted the following announcement:

"Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied by the British after the burghers had retired in a northern direction. The seat of the government of the Free State has already been transferred to Kroonstadt."

Latest from the Front.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Afternoon Service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: News from every quarter of the theater of war was meager at midnight. Gatacre's district is virtually cleared, the rebels having been dispersed at Ladygrey, East Barkley and Allwal North. The bridge at Allwal North was saved after a sharp fight. The railways will speedily be in operation to the Orange river at the three points where crossings can be made into the Free State. The rebellion among the whites of the Prieska district is not making headway. The British and colonial forces are restoring order in one village after another. Rumors that Cronje and the Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena are officially confirmed. The island will be reached after a five days' passage, and the prisoners will be more comfortable than they have been at Cape Town, because they can be allowed more liberty.

The text of the correspondence between the two Presidents and Lord Salisbury has been read with the liveliest feeling of satisfaction by the English in South Africa, where it is interpreted as a clear intimation that the war must go on until the Dutch republics are ready to surrender unconditionally. The inference to be drawn from Pretoria dispatches is that the appeal of the two Presidents was designed to

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SHELDON AT HIS DESK

Advent of a Christian Daily Paper.

REMARKABLE INNOVATIONS

Not Much News in the Paper and the Advertisements Carefully Expurgated.

TOPEKA (Kas.), March 9.—As the time approaches for Rev. Charles M. Sheldon to begin editing the Topeka Capital as he believes Jesus would, there is evidence in abundance that the experiment is being watched with interest by the entire civilized world. Subscriptions have been received from nearly every country of the globe. The edition will be reproduced in England, New York, Chicago and Kansas City. It will be translated into several languages and significant portions of it republished in foreign countries. Tonight the subscription list of the Sheldon edition nearly reached 300,000.

According to his arrangement with the Capital, Rev. Sheldon not only has the right to blue pencil all news and editorials, but all advertisements as well, and the way he has been killing "ads" during the past week is a caution. He has set apart ten columns for local advertisers and ten columns for foreign advertisers. He is the sole judge of what sort of advertising shall be printed. Every advertising contract for the Sheldon week contains a provisional clause, the "ad" must pass muster with Sheldon.

During the past two weeks Sheldon has devoted considerable time in passing upon the character of advertising matter for publication in the Christian daily. He has turned down much more than he has O. K.'d. Not a single patent medicine "ad" will appear during the week. Some patent medicines have good qualities, Sheldon admits, but he says so many are frauds that he has not the time to pick out the good from the bad, and in order to be on the safe side will cut them all out.

Electric-belt and magnetic healing ads have shared the same fate. Neither will he permit any suggestive cut to be run with ads. He turned down a corset company's ad because he believes that tight lacing is injurious to the health and that women should not wear corsets, and also for a woman fitting on a corset in an advertisement is not only coarse, but suggestive. He also blue-penciled an ad for the Keeley Institute. He has no faith in the Keeley liquor cure. He is one of those who still cling to the idea that the whisky habit is not a disease, and therefore does not demand medical treatment. He is a moral suasionist.

Nearly every leading magazine in the country has sent advertising copy to run Sheldon week, but Sheldon has checked the most of them off the admissible list. He will not advertise a magazine that contains whisky advertisements or advertisements containing suggestive cuts. He has hurriedly scrutinized each magazine that has applied for space and cut out all those which do not come up to the standard required by him. He has also refused to insert advertisements from Kansas City retail houses, because, he says, the Kansas City houses compete with Topeka merchants, and it is the duty of a newspaper to stand by its home merchants.

"Twenty-dollar suits going for \$12.95" ads will be conspicuous by their absence, Sheldon says these ads are falsehoods on their face, and he will not tolerate them. The women's page of the Capital in the Sunday edition will contain no cuts of fashionable society women in décollete costumes, nor will there be any illustrations of "the latest in hosiery or garters."

Sheldon will not get a penny for his services during the week. That was one of the conditions precedent to his going into the scheme, but 50 per cent of the profits, under the contract, however, is to be turned over to charity.

The First Issue.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 12.—"The main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the kingdom of God."

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who today assumed editorial and business control of the Daily Capital, which he will retain one week, will make this announcement in his editorial leader, outlining his policy tomorrow morning. The Capital, during this time, will be a "newspaper," the word "news" being defined by Mr. Sheldon as anything in the way of current events that the public ought to know for its moral and

spiritual development. The paper will be absolutely non-partisan and partisan political news will be given scant notice. All editorial and important local matter will be signed by the writers. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening paper suitable for Sunday reading.

"May God bless the use of this paper to the glory of his kingdom on earth," says Rev. Mr. Sheldon in concluding his leader.

The first item on the first page tomorrow will be a prayer written by Bishop John A. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is as follows:

"A morning prayer and resolution: 'I will try this day to live a simple, sincere, serene life; repelling every thought of discontent, self-seeking and anxiety, cultivating magnanimity, self-control and the habit of silence; practicing economy, cheerfulness and helpfulness.'"

"And as I cannot in my own strength do this, or even with a hope of success attempt it, I look to thee, O Lord, my Father, in Jesus Christ, my Savior, and ask for the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Editor Sheldon went to the office at 8:30 o'clock this morning and will be on duty until the paper goes to press at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 10 o'clock he had a conference with the correspondents for Eastern papers, and promised to meet them each evening at 7:30 o'clock and give out certain information concerning his work. At 11 o'clock he met the local force of the paper and gave out the assignments for the day.

A page will be devoted to local news, and the leading features for tomorrow will be reports of a temperance revival and an anti-cigarette meeting. Mr. Sheldon instructed the police reporter that in case of a murder or other crime he was to write a bare statement of the facts. If he had the space to spare, instead of following it up with the usual details he would go into a discussion of the causes leading up to the crime. During the conference the sporting editor remarked that there would be a bowling contest at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms tonight.

"I think," said Mr. Sheldon, "that that is good, clean sport. You may print it."

The dramatic editor asked for instructions about theaters.

"We shall not want anything of that kind," Mr. Sheldon said. One page has been reserved for telegraphic news, which ordinarily fills about three times that space. The Associated Press report is necessarily being "blue pencilled" with a vengeance. The market reports will be cut from four columns to one. All quotations on stocks and bonds, grain options and other matter involving transactions in futures have been consigned to the wastebasket, and only the actual cash prices of grain, produce, etc., will be quoted.

A notable feature of the paper will be the method of handling advertisements. They will be banished from the news and editorial pages and will be bunched in places reserved for them. The censorship here is even more rigorous than in the news columns, and a large quantity of this matter has already been cut out, including all relating to patent medicines. The familiar corset advertisements of the magazines, accompanied by cuts, have sought in vain for space. No retail advertisements from Kansas City or other out-of-town tradesmen will be accepted. Mr. Sheldon holding that this would be an injustice to home merchants. The \$20 suit of clothes for \$14.75 style of advertising is also barred.

The Capital will appear with a radical change in style and make-up. Practically the only feature that will be familiar to its regular readers will be the title "The Christian Daily." The first page, for instance, ordinarily devoted to telegraphic news, will not have a line of the current news of the day. Instead the page will be given up to discussions of what Mr. Sheldon considers the most important questions now before the world. There will be four leading articles on this page, the first being devoted to the famine in India, under these headlines and the following introduction:

Starving India. Fifty million people affected by the famine. Conditions growing worse instead of better. The urgent need of aid from Christian America.

The Capital knows of no more important matter of news that will be of this morning than the pitiable condition of famine-stricken India. We give the latest available information of the progress of the story in the following article:

Here follow statements from the Rev. J. E. Abbott of the Bombay Mission and Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India.

"Militarism" is discussed to the extent of about 1,200 words, the leading article under this head being extracts from a pamphlet on militarism by a Baltimore physician, Dr. Richard H. Thomas, who treats the war as a "disease epidemic in all latitudes." He discusses its causes, dangers, and cure and urges the religion of Christ as the only remedy.

The third page story is a column and a half symposium on the Kansas prohibitory law and is made up of brief statements from leading politicians and educators of the State, all maintaining that the law has proved a great success.

The fourth and last important article is in the form of a letter to Editor Sheldon from the Y. M. C. A. of Colorado appealing to the Christian people

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